

## Poetry.

## For Miss Etta Woodson's Album.

A lovelier flower may be born,  
Of fragrance sweeter still,  
And gems of richer hue be found,  
To charm the miser's will.  
But friendship such as thine, is all  
We crave, we ask no more;  
'Tis such as memory will recall,  
When buoyant youth is o'er.  
Then, may we still that friendship keep,  
As years their cycles keep,  
That we may on life's troubled deep,  
Be wafted by its tide.

M. C.

Tell me, ye gentle zephyrs,  
Who bless life's hours through,  
Is there no laurel shrine,  
Where poets get their due?  
One unassuming blush cheek sufficed—  
Did ten-fold glory impart;  
A soft, responsive sigh replied,  
" 'Tis found in woman's heart."  
Tell me, ye angelic hosts,  
Ye messengers of love,  
Shall helpless printers here below  
Have no redress above?  
The angel band replied:  
" 'Tis to us knowledge given;  
Delinquents on a printer's book  
Can never enter Heaven!"

## Correspondence.

For the Iredell Express.

Messrs. Editors:—It may be a few Texas items would be regarded with some interest by a portion of the readers of the "Express." Time and space have not craved the recollections of my home, my native State, and it is with unfeigned pleasure that I turn my thoughts thitherward. We may first speak of the

## CLIMATE OF TEXAS.

From the mouth of the people of this section, and from the reports of other portions of the State, it is generally believed that this has been the severest winter in Texas, that the "coldest in the State" can remember. It appears to me to have been as trying, as any I have experienced in North Carolina. We have had more snow, and as many frosts as I learn have had this winter. Many stock raisers have suffered material losses by their cattle and hogs freezing, which, will be in the end a great loss to them and of much advantage generally to the country. A great many have come to this country, and squatting in little shanties, have given all their attention to their stock, and neglected other improvements, while the most valuable lands have been unutilized. The season, is three weeks later this Spring, than it usually is. The weather has been and still is cold and wet—raining at least every other day, which has caused the roads to become almost impassable.

## AGRICULTURE.

The minds of the farmers are now engrossed with their farms, and the preparations for planting; very little corn is planted, though some farmers have already finished. The frosts we had this winter destroyed a great portion of the wheat which was planted. Cotton is the principal article raised in this immediate neighborhood, and which, has sold for good prices this winter. The great difficulty is to convey it to market. We have a market, twenty-three miles distant, but we have to pay two dollars per bale to have it taken there.

## FINANCIAL.

Condition of this country, times are rather stringent. Money is in great demand, and readily commands ten and twelve per cent., which, with you, would be considered rather an extortion. There is a great spirit of speculation existing out here, and nothing is more indicative of the fact than the prices negroes are commanding. Sixteen hundred for women, and two thousand dollars for men, are freely given; and they are suitable only to work upon the farms. I have this year witnessed negro men hire for three hundred and fifty dollars, and the hire pay all expenses. Negroes are now brought from the western counties of this State and sold here, from the fact that this is the better portion for Cotton. Apropos; we believe the negro will only be profitable in a Cotton country.

## TRANSIT.

The great influx of emigrants to this country still continues unabated. While wagons are passing, daily moving families, the stages are crowded to overflowing; at this season they call it traveling with the stage, not in it, as they have to "hurry their rail," and prize out occasionally. It is on the two extremes here—mud in winter, and dust in the summer.

## PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD.

In the Old North State? If not, let them remain in blissful ignorance of the grand concern. I am located within two miles of the far-famed road, and I sincerely believe, a greater humbug, and a greater swindling machine, never was started this side of Mason & Dixon's line. I will not attempt to give you a history of its wavings, changes, and compromises—its failures, and law suits—I do not know how long since its first contracts were given, but only a few miles are in running order, and that distance has of late been done by oxen, with ropes attached to the cars. They have, lately, raised steam again, while the hired Journals of the day are puffing the mighty sham, and deluding their honest patrons. This is the great national (?) undertaking; by which the mighty oceans are to be linked together, and the golden sand of California strewn at our doors. I am vain enough, to think that I am able to suggest a remedy—a plan which would give the cause

credit and success, that is, let Southern men, good, honest, intelligent men be placed in office instead of those Northern, fraudulent embezzlers, whose whole aim is their own interest, and then I believe we will have a Pacific Railroad. Speaking of roads, I must not omit to congratulate you, on the spirit of improvement that exists among the people of N. C., and particularly in your immediate section. Already the iron horse has neared in the valleys of the old Catawba, and thundered through the hills of her southern banks; and ere long his voice will be reverberated from the cliffs and mountains of Western Carolina. When this judicious enterprise is finished, the golden apples, and mellow chestnuts will be shaken from the trees on the mountains, and fall in the laps of the consumers on the shores of the Atlantic. New-made oyster-canneries will collect in these mountain-villages, to discuss the merits of the hard-shell tribe, while these mountain breezes will fan the cheeks of many a fair maiden, unused to their bracing powers.

Your patience, I fear, is well nigh exhausted, and I will conclude by promising to be more brief "next time." Yours, &c.  
POWELLTON, TEXAS, Feb. 29 M. A. C.

JACKSON, MO., March 10, 1860.

## DEAR EXPRESS:

The stern Winter King is at last relaxing his hold on this country, and I dolefully beating his retreat before the advance of the merrily Spring. The past winter has been an unusually severe one; for near two months we scarcely got a glimpse of the earth, or any thing else out of doors, save hills and fields covered with ice and snow. O how dreary! But winter has its pleasures; and many have been the social fireside conversations, the charming sleigh-rides, and the gay revelries and parties which have served to beguile the hours during many of those long winter nights, when the air was chill and frosty without but within all was comfort and pleasure. We are fearful though that the intense cold has done us great harm. Some think that the wheat crop is seriously damaged, and it is a certain fact that nearly, if not quite all of the peaches have been frozen in the bud; other fruits are not injured. But Spring is coming, and we are all glad of it. Like eagles, birds, we are tired of our confinement, and long to be free, hence it is that we love to listen to the cawing crow, and the nightly croaking of the fish-frog, for we consider them the harbingers of better times.

Nothing particularly worthy of note has recently occurred in these diggings. Every body is well excepting a few of the worshippers of "Old Rye," "Cogniac," or "Red Eye,"—warranted to kill at forty yards and no mistake; but I suppose it is generally understood that in every other section of the United States the destruction of man and whiskey is as great as it is here, there must be an immense flood going down the American throat. The evil is certainly on the increase! The youth of the present generation are not taught to regard a drunkard with abhorrence—on the contrary, both boys and girls are now so familiar with such sights, and men and women frequently offer so many palliative excuses for such conduct in others, that they are beginning to think it almost a matter of course, governed by them—then if the ladies were to discontinue intoxication in every case, neither look at nor speak to a man when he is drunk, nor for six months afterwards—how soon should we see a radical change!

## SAVOY.

In the extreme northwestern corner of the kingdom of Sardinia lies the province of Savoy, by nature a barren mountainous region of a hundred miles by sixty, and containing about a half million of inhabitants, poor in the extreme, though hardy and industrious, independent in character, and able to subsist upon a very little. Indeed, they eke out a subsistence upon chestnuts when all other sources of living fail; or, packing up a few simple wares on their backs, scale the Alps and become traveling merchants and peddlers of the humblest kind, chiefly in France. The loftiest peaks of the Alps rise in their midst, and what little wealth they have is brought chiefly by travelers, who from the Lake of Geneva are tempted over by the scenes of natural grandeur with which their country abounds. These mountains have for ages sheltered an independent people, zealous for personal liberty. This district was, in point of fact, the original nucleus of the kingdom of Sardinia, and as far back as the year A. D. 1000 it was governed by its own rulers, who annexed Piedmont in the beginning of the fifteenth century, as they had Nice in the fourteenth. This province was by Napoleon I. governed as the district of Mont Blanc, and some of the inhabitants, remembering the glories of the Empire, would have no objection to return and again become an integral part of France. The question of this re-annexation is now, indeed, being freely agitated in the French papers. Wreathed from France by the treaties of 1814 and 1815, there is nothing for which Napoleon III. so anxiously longs as to regain at least some of the territory which was despoiled from his nation by the reverses of his uncle. He would, therefore, not unwillingly allow the King of Sardinia, it seems, to help himself to Central Italy, and extend his domains to the south and east, giving up in return the provinces of Nice and Savoy to the north and west.—This would be the most effectually of any thing annual the treaties of the Holy Alliance restricting France within its ancient limits.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## A Patriotic Speech.

By Hon. F. M. Bristow, of Kentucky.

The following extract from the speech of Hon. F. M. Bristow, of Kentucky, delivered in the House, before the election of a speaker, and when the excitement was at its highest pitch, will be perused with pleasure by all Union-loving men:

"Whilst your party or mine may, in their turn, and then another and another, rule the destinies of this country, and become each in its turn corrupt and extravagant, the people will still continue in their majesty to hurl the dominant party from power by the peaceful legitimate exercise of the right of suffrage; and still our institutions and form of government will be continued; and even if we should not organize at all, such is the beauty and strength of our system of government that our rights and privileges will be guarded and protected by the States until the people have time to make an orderly selection of Representatives, who will meet the first Monday in December, 1861, and organize readily, and make the necessary appropriations to pay our debts with interest from the time they were due. That would be the Thirty-Seventh Congress; and I apprehend but few of us would be members, unless we should be so fortunate as to convince our constituents that it was not our fault. Let us defer this explanation for the future before the people, and make our explanations before that tribunal.

Much has been said in our disorganized condition that I approve in the abstract, and much that I disapprove. I must be permitted to say, in this connection, that Kentucky is deeply interested in the institution which has been the cause of so much agitation and discussion; and whilst the people of the third congressional district, which I have the honor to represent, own more of that property than any other district in the State, they are eminently conservative and law-abiding, prosperous and happy in their domestic relations, determined, yes, resolutely determined, to protect their rights, of person and property; and whilst Kentucky has a border of seven hundred miles on the free States, separated only by the Ohio river, and her loss in value of slaves annually, as stated by the Government, is \$100,000 by their e-cape across the river, aided, in many instances, by the fanatical and lawless Abolitionists; and whilst, in some instances, our domestic peace has been threatened and interrupted by the vile intrigues who have been the recipients of our kindness and hospitality, we have as yet never looked to a dissolution of this Union as a remedy for these evils.

We still believe that on our border, thus exposed, a large majority of our neighbors are our friends, opposed to interfering with our rights, and ready to assist us in repelling aggressions; and that a faithful execution of the laws of our State, following the example of the Old Dominion, hanging by the neck till they are dead, is a more effective remedy, and better calculated to secure and protect our rights, than secession, dissolution, or angry position, as well as the position of our northern neighbors, forbids that they or we should favor dissolution. We are not willing to become the battleground of this nation. Our motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," forbids it. Our Legislature, but a few years since, inscribed upon the stone sent by Kentucky to compose a part of the monument erected in memory of Washington, in large letters: "By the blessing of God, and under the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last State to go out of the Union."

Whilst, as our fathers did, we recognize the right of revolution when despotism becomes absolute, we still look upon dissolution as a remedy for none of our evils, but calamitous in all its consequences.

Such I apprehend, is now the sentiment of Kentucky. After summing up the evils of which we have a right to complain, our patriotic, Democratic Governor, in his late message to the Legislature, concludes as follows:

"We do not look to a dissolution of the Union as a remedy for the evils of which we complain. Oh, no; this Union is hallowed by too many associations which ought to be dear to every American heart. Its very strength consists in its seeming antagonistic interests. Its power is in its apparent opposing forces. The commercial and the planting interests, which were so difficult to reconcile by the convention that framed the Constitution, all flourishing together. Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the arts, have become mutually dependent upon each other, and should strengthen our social and friendly relations under our glorious system of government. The interests of the North and the South, the East and the West, which seemed irreconcilable, have been so happily adjusted, so beautifully balanced, and so powerfully harmonized in the Constitution upon a principle as to constitute the chief strength of the Republic; and that principle is, to permit the people of each section of the Union to regulate their domestic and local institutions for themselves, giving to Congress the power, coupled with the duty, to attend to our external relations and to regulate our national affairs. Affection and confidence are the bonds of this Union. May we do nothing to weaken, but everything to strengthen the ligaments that bind us together as a nation, and may God bind us together to protect us as equals, as friends, as brethren,

and as patriots, in the Republic as it is, deeply devoted to its continuance; and may we and our posterity, as the worthy descendants of the gallant heroes of the Revolution, both of now and in future stand by their wisdom and consecrated by their blood, as the only hope of freedom."

We know that virtue herself may be ridiculed, and the worst motives attributed to the best actions; but in view of the wisdom that conceived and the blessings derived from a wise administration of our Government, we are still disposed to sing psalms to the Constitution and the continuance of our glorious Union. As one of the family of States, Kentucky will still hope to be kindly treated—no interference with her reserved rights as a State. She has a right to expect not only a faithful regard to her constitutional and legal rights, but also the social kindness which should ever characterize the family relation.

Now, sir, I did intend to close these remarks by a motion to proceed to a vote for Speaker; but I am not entitled to make that motion while occupying the floor by the courtesy of the gentleman from South Carolina. Thanking him, therefore, for his kindness I yield the floor."

## Gen. Jackson—His Valor when a Boy.

The following incident of the boyhood of General Jackson is copied from Parton's Life of Jackson. It occurred during the partisan war in the Waxhaws:

"In that fierce Scotch-Indian warfare, the absence of a father from home was often a better protection to his family than his presence; because his presence invited attack. The main object of both parties was to kill the fighting men, and to avenge the slaying of partisans. The house of the quiet hero Hicks, for example, was safe until it was noised about among the Tories that Hicks was at home. And thus it came to pass that when a whig soldier of any note desired to spend a night with his family, his neighbors were accustomed to turn out and serve as a guard to his house while he slept. Behold Robert and Andrew Jackson, with six others, thus employed one night in the spring of 1781 at the domicile of a neighbor, Capt. Sands. The guard on this occasion was more a friendly tribute to an active partisan than a service considered necessary to his safety. In short, the night was not an unpleasant one, and before party were snugly housed and stretched upon the floor, all sound asleep, except one, a British deserter, who was restless, and dozed at intervals.

Danger was near. A band of Tories, bent on taking the life of Captain Sands, approached the house in two divisions; one party moving towards the front door, the other towards the back. The wakeful soldier, hearing a suspicious noise, rose, went out of doors to learn its cause, and saw the foe stealthily nearing the house. He ran in the interior, and seized Andrew Jackson, who lay next to the door, by the hair, and exclaimed:

"The Tories are upon us!"

Andrew sprang up and ran out. Seeing a body of men in the distance, he placed the end of his gun in the low fork of a tree near the door, and hailed them. No reply. He hailed them a second time. No reply. They quickened their pace and had come within a few rods of the door. By this time, too, the guard in the house had been roused, and were gathered in a group behind the boy. Andrew discharged his musket, upon which the Tories fired a volley, which killed the hapless deserter who had given the alarm. The other party of Tories, who approached the house from the other side, hearing the discharge, and the rush of bullets above their heads, supposed that the firing issued from a party that had issued from the house. They now fired a volley, which sent a shower of balls whistling about the heads of their friends on the other side. Both parties hesitated and then halted. Andrew having thus, by his single discharge, puzzled and stopped the enemy, retired to the house, where he and his comrades kept up a brisk fire from the windows. One of the guard fell, mortally wounded, by his side, and another received a wound less severe.

In the midst of this singular contest, a single word was heard some distance off, sounding the cavalry charge; whereupon the Tories, concluding that they had come upon an ambush of whigs, and were about to be assailed by horse and foot, fled to where they had left their horses, mounted, dashed pell-mell into the woods, and were seen no more. It appeared afterwards that the bugle-chARGE was sounded by a neighbor, who judging from the noise of musketry that Capt. Sands was attacked, and having not a single man with him in his house, gave the blast upon the trumpet, thinking that even a trick so stale, aided by the darkness of night, might have some effect in alarming the assailants.

## Death of J. G. Bowman, Esq.

We regret to announce the death of our fellow-citizen, J. G. Bowman, Esq. He has been in feeble health for some time. Mr. Bowman has frequently filled the editorial chair with much ability. He also ranked high as a teacher, in the duties of which profession he had been several times engaged.—Columbia Guardian.

**A Romance in Real Life.**  
The Police Court, usually developing nothing but the drags of the lowest life, occasionally reveals a bit of romance, more astonishing than the imagination of fiction, and displays the revelations of life in a manner almost incredible.

This morning a case was examined before Justice Aikin, which has an air of romance around it, and exhibits a revelation of real life from which a most thrilling tale of fiction could be wrought. A woman named Ellen Welch was found last night by one of the policemen, roving about the streets, slightly intoxicated. She was arrested upon the charge of vagrancy. Parties who are knowing to her history, inform us that some five or six years ago, Ellen ran away from Ireland in company with a dashing young Irishman, whom her parents had forbidden her to marry. Her father lived at Castle Kerry, and was a man of opulence and influence, and Ellen had been well brought up. But, with that perverseness which is always a characteristic of love, she was bent upon marrying the young officer.

She accordingly eloped with him and came to Philadelphia, where she was married. She lived with her husband about a year, at the expiration of which time he died. She then came to Chicago and married again, but again was doomed to misfortune. Her husband, who had the reputation of being an excellent man, was drowned in the river by falling from a schooner. Ellen maintained herself by sewing for a time, but finally fell in with disreputable characters, who fleeced her out of her clothing and an allowance of thirty dollars which she received every three months from her father, through the priest. She then took to drinking, and by gradual descent soon fell to a low depth.

We know from indubitable sources that this woman, arraigned before the police court for being a common vagrant, is an *own niece* to Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish orator and reformer, her mother, Mary O'Connell, being his sister. Her parents, as we said before, occupy Castle Kerry, and are known throughout the length and breadth of Ireland as a family of opulence, and widely esteemed for their many acts of kindness.

Thus this woman, descended from an illustrious line of ancestors, has gone down through the various stages of life until she had reached the bottom, and now in this city of Chicago, thousands of miles away from her native home, this representative of a noble family, connected most intimately with the most illustrious genius of Ireland, is a common street vagrant. How wonderful are the relations of this life, and how intricate and mysterious are its workings!—Chicago paper.

## A Louisiana Planter Badly Sold.

The Chief of Police has just received from a wealthy planter, information of his having been swindled out of nearly \$8,000 in cash by an elegant sharper, who sold him false checks for that amount.

The circumstances were these: The planter stopped at Montgomery, Ala., several weeks ago, being on his way home from the North. Whilst there, he became acquainted with a man who passed himself off as a merchant of this city, and talked so glibly about cotton, negroes and general business, as to insinuate himself entirely into his confidence. Finding that the planter had a large quantity of gold and other cash with him, the pretended merchant gave him some advice about traveling with large sums of money. He said he had discovered the danger to his cost, having been robbed several times on steamboats; in consequence of which he had adopted it as a rule never to travel with more than money enough to pay traveling expenses. Drawing forth a pocketbook, and displaying a lot of checks, drafts, &c., he said that he, too, had occasion to remove a considerable quantity of money South, but had adopted the safe course by investing it in checks on the New Orleans banks, the payment of which checks, if stolen, could be stopped.

The upshot of the business was that the merchant, having occasion to stop in Montgomery some time on business, was willing to sell some of the checks to a gentleman in a hurry to leave, and doubtful of the propriety of carrying so much cash with him. The unsuspecting planter was willing enough to make the transfer. The obliging merchant gave him two checks on the Louisiana State Bank: one of \$2,350 00, and the other for \$2,890 50; both filled to the order of J. B. Austin, endorsed by J. B. Austin, and signed by Reed, Rice & Co.

Reaching this city, the planter presented his checks at the bank, and found they were worthless: all the names being fictitious. He went on home, without telling any one how badly he had been sold; but not relishing his loss, he concluded at last to write to the Chief of Police, who now has the letters and the false checks, with small prospect of ever catching the bogus merchant.—N. O. Picayune, 28th ult.

Vice is the saucer of the cup of sorrow.

**Disbanding of the Revolutionary Army.**  
When has the man, in all his course, since time began, chafed upon a scene like the disbanding of the Revolutionary army? Where is the history that can show its parallel, for the people that can boast its equal? An army flushed with victory, that had just achieved the independence of its country, and given it a name and a place among the nations, had effected, with indescribable toil and hardship, the high purposes of its enlistment, and that had large and just claims upon the treasury as well as gratitude of the nation, is summoned on parade for the last time. Their arrears are unpaid—they are without a dollar in their pockets—without comfortable apparel—without a single day's ration in their knapsacks, hundreds of miles from home—which may have been desolated, in their absence by savage violence—many of them enfeebled by sickness and protracted sufferings—all of them goaded by extreme sensitiveness, by a most eloquent exhibition of their deserts, and an existing portrait of their grievances; by a talented and ingenious factiousist. Will their love of country overcome the promptings of selfishness and the keen and bitter stings of disappointment? Will they refuse to listen to the song of the siren, that justifies and urges self-renunciation? Will these careworn and neglected veterans pile their arms, and literally beg their passage homeward? Will they quietly surrender the means of redress in their hands, and trust cold charity for bread, and the tardy justice of the country for remuneration? Oh, it is more than human—it is God-like! The drum beats—the line is formed—the flag of independence is advanced to the front—the officers, with uncovered heads, bid their men a silent farewell! Filing off, they pile up their arms in solemn silence, and with clasped hands and averted eyes, are dismissed each to his own way. Is there aught in Grecian or Roman story, in ancient or modern revolutions, that can equal the last act of our veteran fathers' magnanimity and patriotism?

## Bold and Successful Robbery.

One of the most adroit robberies ever consummated in New Orleans was successfully perpetrated yesterday, in the Louisiana State Bank, and we believe it was the first one of this kind same game has been played before in the North and Europe.

A lady, the wife of a steamboat pilot, Mrs. Yates by name, went to the bank to get a check for five hundred dollars cashed. The paying teller handed her twenty-five \$20 gold pieces, which she wrapped up in her pocket handkerchief, and left the bank.

As she was walking down Conti street toward the river, she heard hurried steps behind her, and a young man of twenty-two years or thereabout, tapped her on the shoulder. He was bald, and had a pen stuck behind his ear, looking exactly like a bank clerk who had rushed breathlessly from behind the counter, without stopping to lay down his pen or catch up his hat.

The first words he ejaculated, "Madam, we have overpaid you sixty dollars by mistake. You will oblige me by returning immediately to the bank." Mrs. Yates assured him there had been no mistake, but as he persisted that there was a mistake, she cheerfully consented to return. With a casual remark and an air of gallantry, he politely took the handkerchief containing the gold from her, walking by her side, she, of course, suspecting nothing.

When they got into the vestibule of the bank, the young man coolly opened the door of the directors' room, in which there was no one at that time, and handing her a chair, he told her to sit down and he would attend to the "little affair for her without detaining her longer than necessary." She seated herself and allowed him to walk out with her money. After waiting a considerable time, Mrs. Yates got up, and walking to the paying teller's desk, innocently asked him if the matter was settled. He looked at her in blank astonishment, and said he feared he had paid her check. Explanations followed, and the robbery was discovered, much to Mrs. Yates' dismay and astonishment.—N. O. True Delta.

## Cuba.

We trust that every Southern member of Congress at least, and every citizen of the South, will oppose every proposition and every project for the acquisition of Cuba against the wishes of its lawful proprietors. Surely, after the scenes which have lately transpired in Virginia, no Southern man can countenance a filibustering invasion of a friendly island, nor condemn the severest measures which the Spanish authorities have even taken, or may hereafter take, for their protection. What Virginia is there, who, if a Cuban, would hesitate to deal with filibusters just as Virginia has dealt with old Brown? The idle stories of the oppression of the Cubans are just as groundless as the abolition stories of Southern oppression, those wretched fables which inspired Brown and his companions with their quixotic par-

poes, and which are even now inflaming multitudes in the North with false sympathy for the blackest and most despotic tyrants of the world. If the Cubans are oppressed, are we to apply to Spain to oppress them? Must we become like the slaveholders, the self-constituted champions of oppressed humanity? We demand justice from the North, for we have our own friends in Cuba and Spain, our neighbors. But to them they do not require "might to make us respect right;" let us do to others as we would that others should do unto us. We are all aware that it is the North which must be principally benefited by the acquisition of Cuba; but residing men in that section have always sought, and are still seeking to make the South a cat's paw for the purpose of taking the tempting chestnut out of the fire. All that the South has ever gained by filibustering and the illegal possession of the African slave trade, is the reputation throughout the world of an aggressive piratical race, while Northern capital and Northern commerce have been the main spring, and have reaped the principal advantages of both kinds of enterprises.—Richmond Dispatch.

## Exposition of Seneca.

Cicero's first great speech in defence of Roscius was made at the age of twenty-seven. It was the same age of which Demosthenes distinguished himself in the Assembly of the Athenians. Dante published his *Vita Nuova* when just twenty-seven. Dryden first gave testimony of his poetical genius at the age of twenty-seven. Bacon began to form his new system of philosophy into some form about twenty-seven. Burns issued his first publication in his twenty-seventh year. Washington was but twenty-seven when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat, and was appointed to the command in chief of all the Virginia forces. John Quincy Adams was appointed by Washington, in 1784, minister resident to the Netherlands, thus commencing his public life at the age of twenty-seven. Napoleon, we believe, was only twenty-seven when he led the army into Egypt. Some of the poets that have been the pride of England have commenced to write early in life. Some few, however, have reached their majority before they attained any reputation as an author. Young never wrote anything that could be called poetry till he was over sixty; and he was more than eighty when he published his poem on "Resignation." Chaucer wrote his best poetry after he was sixty. Pope wrote at twelve years of age. Cowley at fifteen. Chatterton at eleven. Samuel Rogers was fired in his determination to become a poet by the perusal of Beattie's "Minstrel," when only nine years of age. Thomas Moore wrote poetry in his fourteenth year, which was published in the Dublin Magazine. Campbell wrote his poem on the "Pleasures of Hope" at twenty-one—the same age at which Keats wrote his essay on "Criticism." Shakspeare wrote at the age of fifteen; at eighteen he produced his wild atheistical poem, "Queen Mab." Keats published his "Endymion" in his twenty-second year, a cruel criticism on which caused death. Mrs. Hemans ventured on publication in her fifteenth year. Mrs. Norton composed her "Springs of Rosalie" in her seventeenth year. John Mayne in his sixteenth year published the germ of his "Silver Gilt." Hannah Moore published her "Sketches after Happiness" in her seventeenth year. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton wrote verses at the age of six or six years.

## The Sabbath in Cuba.

The editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, writing from Trinidad de Cuba, says: "In business matters, there seems to be no difference between Sundays and other days—the stores are all open, and things hawked about the streets as during the week. Sunday is the great day for amusement—but lights and a few lights and balls being given on Thursday. Passing by the theatre last evening, on returning from a walk, an immense crowd followed me in inquiry into the cause of it, when we found that there was a *dramatic ball* of colored folks. A man standing at the door that just communicated the information that the house was full, and no more could be admitted. The balls of colored folks are not their better, though some of them are as good, and some are in the nature of a punishment, and their art is a prominent feature in the picture."

The world itself is a rolling larger than all the libraries in the world. It is a sacred deposit from the experience of ages, but it is not all future experience on the shelf. "I thought you told me, Doctor, that Smith's fever had gone off." "Oh, yes, but it and Smith went together." It is said that the Yankee, who was at the point of death, whittled it off with his jack-knife and got well. One would think that the musqueteer would be a scrupulously honest man—he always gives a song for his supper.



**Equal Taxation.**  
Having, on Thursday, by the publication of Governor Graham's speech in the State Senate in 1864, very effectively disposed of the Democratic pretence that the Whig measure of equal taxation would violate a compromise of the Constitution, we propose now to offer a few plain matter of fact observations on the nature of that proposed measure, and its obvious equity. The following is the portion of the Whig Platform which relates to this subject:—

Whereas, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:—

1. Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

The chief inequality, if not the only one complained of, is that lands and other subjects of taxation are assessed according to their value, whilst negroes, now the largest single species of property in the State, and the one most readily convertible into cash, pay far less than their due proportion, according to their value. As was shown by Gov. Graham, the concession was made to the slaveholders in 1855, as a consideration for the concession to the landholders of an exclusive representation in the State Senate. The reason for the concession no longer exists. Democracy has wrested from the landholders their part of the benefits of this compromise, and there is therefore no reason for continuing the unequal burden on them.

The average value of negroes between 12 and 50 years of age is at least \$1000 each. Suppose one man to own ten such negroes, worth \$10,000. He pays into the State treasury as tax on them, \$8. His neighbor owns \$10,000 worth of houses and lands, and he pays on that \$20 of State taxes. Is there any reason for this inequality? Not that we can perceive. Both are equally protected in their rights, and sustained in the values of their respective species of property, by the very same government which is maintained by the common fund the Executive and Legislative and Judicial departments, and all else composing the government that protects all alike, derive their support. Without the government, to protect and secure those rights of property, neither lands nor slaves would be of value in North Carolina, except so far as every individual could maintain his rights by his own strong arm. Such being the undoubted fact, we put it to the conscience of every fair man, of every party, whether it is not equitable that those who equally receive protection, according to their respective necessities for it, should equally pay for that protection, according to their respective means of interest and property? Can any fair man whose property consists in negroes, really desire that his neighbor whose property consists in lands, shall pay for his protection in his negro property? We cannot believe it. Who will be willing that his neighbor shall justly taunt him with avoiding his share of the public burdens, and throwing them upon one who is more able than himself to bear them, and yet is called on to pay his own and more than half of his neighbor's share? On the other hand, what freeman will tamely submit thus to pay his own and his equally rich neighbor's taxes? It ought not to be desired and it will not be submitted to.

But the case is far stronger than we have stated it above. The owner of these ten negroes, worth \$10,000, is, on an average, the owner of ten others, under 12 and over 50 years of age, who are worth say \$5,000; [by reference to the last census it will be seen that just about one-half of the negroes in the State are under 12 and over 50.] On \$15,000 worth of property, therefore, he pays \$8, whilst his neighbor, with \$15,000 worth of real estate pays \$30. We know it is said that those under 12 and over 50 are exempted because they are non-productive. This everybody knows is a legal fiction. Many of those over 50 are among the most productive negroes in the State, earning to their masters from \$100 to \$500 a year; while it is well known and admitted, that every one of those under 12 is increasing in value at the rate of about \$100 a year, and this \$100 a year is just as really and truly \$100 made by the owner upon this little negro as any \$100 produced by the labor of any one of his grown negroes. Now we put it to any fair man to say, whether any property that a man owns pays him better than this \$100 a year of increase in the value of each one of these little negroes? And if it is thus so confidently productive property, why should it not contribute its due proportion to the payment of the public burdens? If, on the other hand, any of the old or young should be, by reason of any infirmity, a charge upon the owner, they should not only not be taxed, but a proper deduction therefor should be made from the aggregate valuation of those who are taxed.

But it is said that these little children may die without ever actually producing any thing. Very true; but that contingency enters into the estimate of their market value, which would be much higher if there could be any guaranty that they would not die. So also one's dwelling or store house or factory may constitute the chief value of his taxable real estate. That is liable to destruction by fire, and it is as great a pecuniary misfortune thus to lose the one by fire as the other by death.

But how is it with the land? Are there not millions of acres in North Carolina, worth many millions of dol-

lars, and regularly taxed, which do not yield the owner any profit whatever? Why should he pay a high tax on unproductive land whilst the slaveholder pays no tax on unproductive negroes—supposing that they are unproductive, which we deny?

A persistent effort is made by the Democrats to deceive people into the belief that the object of the Whigs is to devise new subjects of taxation—subjects now exempt, such as the household furniture of the "poor widow," &c. This is not only false, but it is absurd. The Legislature already has the right to tax these things, and if it were designed or desired to exercise that right there would be no need to call a convention to give the power. But the Legislature has not the right to tax negro property according to its value. That is expressly forbidden by the Constitution; and it is therefore necessary to get an amendment of the constitution to confer the right to equalize taxation between lands and negroes. When the Whigs come into power, as we hope and believe that they will, they will desire thus to equalize the taxes on all the leading subjects of taxation, but not to create new subjects unless the public necessities should demand them.

At some future time we propose to show that, as only the same amount of revenue will be required under the one system or the other, when the amount levied on negroes is increased, the amount levied on lands will be correspondingly diminished, and so in many cases a man's taxes may not in reality be materially increased or diminished. For the present we must pause for want of space.—*Fay. Obs.*

From the Salem Press.

**The State Issue.**  
It will be recollected that the following principles, which commend themselves to the common sense of every impartial man, were adopted in relation to our revenue system, by the late Whig and Opposition Convention, convened in Raleigh:

"WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and as it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

1. Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the State to be called on the Federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the Native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

And now let us see what the late Democratic Convention of "country savers" have to say in regard to these principles, in their late State Convention, which met in Raleigh, last week. Notwithstanding it was a notorious fact that many, if not a majority of the masses of that party heartily approved of this proposed measure, by resolution, in late Democratic Conventions, in Surry and elsewhere, yet the Democratic State Convention in the city of Raleigh assembled, declared, among other things, that it is "unjust!"—Mark it; *This Convention of the lovers of the dear people, solemnly declared that it is unjust that "property, according to its value, should bear its proportion of the burdens of the State."*

While it is a notorious fact that the Democratic party have raised the salaries of Governor, Treasurer, and other State officers, and have vastly increased the indebtedness of the State within the last six or seven years, yet they do not only make no effort to lighten the burthens of taxation, but insist that the great increase of taxes shall be borne, in chief, by the owners of real estate in towns, and the landed and farming interests in the country!—We ask, is it right and proper that the owner of a tract of LAND or a HOUSE in town, worth one thousand dollars, should pay FIVE DOLLARS tax on it, while the owner of a SLAVE worth a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars pays only One Dollar and Fifty Cents tax!!—We blush for the man who will pronounce this just!

This favoring one class by legislation, and imposing undue burthens on others, we are utterly opposed to. And we fully believe that a large majority of the honest and independent Democrats in this region of country, agree with us, that this glaring inequality and injustice should be remedied. This is what the Opposition desire to bring about, equal taxation. And we think we can calculate with certainty upon success, for the People are with us, backed by the eminent leaders of such men as GRAHAM, MOREHEAD, BADGER, and a host of other eminent men throughout the State who have espoused this wholesome measure of reform.

This equal and just mode of raising taxes on property, according to its value, has been adopted in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, and we believe in most of the Western States, with the exception of a small amount of property, which is EXEMPT from taxation, such as Household and Kitchen Furniture, the necessities of life, and articles of domestic use.—And of course the Legislature of our State would exempt the same.—And at such exemption no one could complain of inequality, because it would exempt the same for the Rich and the Poor alike.

In the same manner that our laws exempt certain property from Execution, articles of domestic use and industry, and the necessities of life, should be exempt from taxation.

require the slave property, the great bulk of the wealth of the State, to bear its equal share of the taxes, and no more.

This is something that affects our interests.—It is tangible, right, and just; and should and will be carried into effect, notwithstanding the leaders of modern Democracy affect indifference, and oppose it.

The leaders of modern Democracy will again raise the cry of the negro question,—to alarm and frighten women and children, and seduce the timid,—as they have done for the last dozen years, and call on the people to elect them as the only means to save the country!—This is all they want,—place, money, power;—they care, in reality a fig for the people! If these country savers can get the offices, they are satisfied, and they don't care a straw how much the masses are burthened with unjust and heavy taxes, if they can only get money into their own pockets.—Periodically when there is danger of their losing the offices, we repeat, these "country savers" raise their old cry to elect them for the salvation of the country.—But the people see through this deception, and while they are burthened with unequal and unjust taxes, will no longer be misled by this stereotyped cry which these party leaders have raised for effect, for years, while they have been sucking the life-blood from the masses of the people.

See how they stand by and permit the Public Lands, year after year, to be squandered on a few of the new States, without even raising an objection!—And when an effort is made to get something like a just and equitable distribution or any of the proceeds of the lands among all the States, we are met by a Democratic President's veto, and a string of Resolutions against it, the latest evidence of which we have in the recent Democratic State Convention.

We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter. We have not yet quite as many subscribers as we would like to serve with our full views on ad valorem, and other important issues.

**John Pool, Esq.**  
John Pool, Esq., recently nominated by the Opposition party for the Governorship of North Carolina, is a native of Pasquotank county. He was born on the 16th day of June, 1826, and is therefore not yet quite 34 years of age. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, returned to Elizabeth City, his native town, and immediately entered upon the practice of law, in which he has been eminently successful. He was delegated in 1856, by the Whig and American parties, to represent the First Congressional District of North Carolina, in the National Convention held in Philadelphia, and labored industriously to secure the nomination of Hon. Millard Fillmore. As the nominee of the American Party, he was elected to the State Senate from a majority of 1000 votes in 1858, and again re-elected by a largely increased majority in 1860. His name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress in the First Congressional District, and in the Opposition Convention of 1859, he received a tie vote with the Hon. William Nathaniel Harrel Smith, the present representative. Mr. Pool is considered one of the first debaters in North Carolina, and before the people is said to be irresistible. He is also a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and has consented to deliver the Annual Address before the Graduating Class at the University of North Carolina, at its next Commencement in June. He will represent the Philanthropic Society on that occasion.—*Pet. Express.*

**A Distressing Accident.**  
We learn that on last Sunday, George Wright, who resides on Sandy Creek, in Randolph county, had his gun in his lap, working with the lock, when the gun went off, instantly killing his little daughter, a girl of six or seven years of age. The little girl was passing from the kitchen to the dwelling house, and as she was passing opposite the door, the gun fired, the load entering the girl's forehead just above the eye.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

**A Bold Man.**  
The Editor of the Wilmington Journal thinks that there might be something in Gov. Graham's speech "if the facts of the case afforded any foundation upon which it could stand." But, he adds, it is "simply absurd!" This is decidedly cool! Gov. Graham was a prominent actor on the political stage in 1833, '34, '35, and no man was or is better informed than he as to the compromises of the amended constitution of 1835. The Editor of the Journal about that time was a small boy, we presume, and in his native land of Ireland too, we presume. He tells his readers, however, that Gov. Graham's facts, which were never before disputed by any one, have no foundation to stand on. The Editor takes his facts, like his figures, "at random." We are quite content to leave the public to judge between the reliability of Gov. Graham and the Journal.—*Fay. Observer.*

**The Church Intelligencer.**  
The first number of this paper made its appearance in this city on Wednesday last. It is an eight page paper, well filled with interesting original and selected religious matter, and presents a very neat appearance. The Rev. T. S. W. Mott is the proprietor, and its editorial control is for the present in the hands of the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald. The price of subscription is \$2.50 per annum. We commend it to the public, and especially to the denomination (the Episcopal) of which it is the organ, as eminently deserving a liberal support. *Raleigh Register.*

**Jredell Express.**  
EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.  
STATESVILLE,  
FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

**Our Terms.**  
THE "JREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following terms, from which there will be no deviation:—  
One copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00;  
If paid within 3 months, 2 25;  
If paid within 6 months, 2 50;  
If paid at the end of the subscription year, 3 00.

Justice demands that—Like Values in States Should Pay Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

**PEOPLE'S TICKET.**  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOHN POOL,**  
OF PASQUOTANK.

**New Advertisement.**  
HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL, Salisbury, have opened a new Store with a large stock of assorted merchandise. See advertisement.

**JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq.** warns persons, with dogs, not to trespass on his enclosed land, as he desires to raise sheep. Would that every farmer in the State might follow the example of Mr. Davidson—that we might have more mutton and fewer useless curs.

**H. CANNLER, Catawba Co.** offers for sale valuable land and a Lime Quarry.

**O. S. Baldwin's Clothing Manufactory.**  
We again call public attention to Mr. Baldwin's advertisement, only a portion of which was inserted in our last issue. Mr. Baldwin manufactures Clothing quite as extensively as any Northern house, and more, he can sell lower, because his expenses are less—we mean at wholesale. Up-country merchants, will find an ample stock at his establishment, in Wilmington, and we would suggest to them the importance of giving Mr. B. a trial, this Spring.

**Flag Presentation.**  
The "Jredell Blues" have been ordered to parade on Friday of this week, and at 3 o'clock, P. M., to be presented with a beautiful Flag in front of the Female College, which was purchased by the noble hearted fair Ladies of Statesville. A Military Party will come off at the Simonton House, at night.

We hope that each one of our readers perceived carefully the speech of Gov. Graham, delivered in the Legislature of 1854, when "Free Suffrage" was pending, which we published last week. The arguments then, used, founded in truth, will be useful as reference upon a matter of great importance in the present canvass. The tinkers of the Constitution of that day, disturbed and upset all the compromises of the instrument, which should have been held sacred, and now they ignore the equitable adjustment of the same by opposing ad valorem—the only method to restore an equality of rights under the State Government.

**Gov. Ellis hopes to deter honest men from supporting ad valorem by a threat to tax Tin-cups and pewter-spoons, pots, kettles and ovens shall be taxed if negroes, gold and silver ware are to be taxed, in which, he is largely interested. Very well; the tax on the former, would amount to only a few cents, but on the negroes, gold and silver the tax would amount to several hundred dollars, an item which the "Tin-cup" candidate has a desire to save.**

**Mr. Pool is a large slave-holder and, is willing that his slaves shall be taxed to lighten the burdens of the poor.**

**The Tin-Cup Candidate.**  
Gov. Ellis and his peculiar party, insist that tin-cups, pewter-spoons, pots, kettles and ovens shall be taxed if negroes, gold and silver ware are to be taxed, in which, he is largely interested. Hence the Asheville Advocate, very appropriately, styled Mr. Ellis the "Tin-Cup" candidate, and his party the "Tin-Cup party."

**Information Wanted.**  
There are thousands of good, honest voters in the State, who take no newspapers, perhaps, but who by some means are enlightened upon the subject of Ad Valorem and other important questions involved in this canvass. The Democracy will spare no pains nor expense, to furnish candidates containing falsehoods by the million, indeed we have seen enough already to understand that, every sort of effort will be made, to defeat Mr. Pool, if it can be accomplished by foul means.

**We are willing to furnish clubs with the Express upon very reasonable terms.**  
We notice by the Standard that Gov. Ellis will begin the canvass in the Eastern counties, in a short while; and we learn by another source, that Mr. Pool will meet him at all his appointments. We have no fears for the result. The aristocratic Governor—who wishes to not have his gold spoons and silver tankards taxed—will make but a poor show before the hard-fisted, hard-working men of the country.

**Douglas and Seward.**  
We can perceive no difference in the positions of Douglas and Seward as to the rights of the South. They both, to us, appear to stand upon the same platform, and both ought to be objectionable to the Southern people. Seward advocates direct legislation to enlarge the area of freedom. Douglas advocates unfriendly legislation to accomplish the same purposes. Wherein consists the difference between the two? There is none. Nevertheless, North Carolina Democrats are neglecting themselves to support Douglas, should be the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

**Per contra, the Savannah News, says:—**  
"Whether the South will not at Charleston, if Douglas is nominated" remains to be seen, but of one thing we feel very confident, and that is that thousands of true Democrats in Georgia will hold the nomination of the Convention if Douglas is the nominee. No arguments of expediency, nor even apprehensions of Black Republican triumph, can induce the democracy of Georgia to endorse Douglas' squatter sovereignty heresy, which, in its practical effects, would be fatal to the rights of the South in the territory now so hotly contested by Seward himself."

**Gov. Ellis' Speech.**  
We had indulged the hope when the present canvass for State Executive commenced, that Governor Ellis and his party would not resort to trickery and falsehood to bolster their cause, but would conduct the canvass, relying upon their principles for success.—But we have been made already to understand, that such will not be the case. The Opposition party, have been assailed with violence and gross misrepresentation at the very outset of the canvass, by Mr. Ellis and the press in his interest; and we make no doubt, that the fell spirit of abuse will not slacken to the day of the election—or slaveholders will be denounced as abolitionists, and every man who refuses to support John W. Ellis will be denounced as untrue to the South. Many portions of Gov. Ellis' late speech are so manifestly false, showing its author to be a mere demagogue, without the smallest pretension to a statesman, that we cannot refrain from exposing him to the merited contempt which he deserves, by copying parts of his own effusion, upon which he has placed a strong reliance for his popularity and success in the canvass. We will begin with what he says in allusion to ad valorem, as follows:—

"That the land of the hard working man, upon which he grows a subsistence for his family, the growing citizens of the State, should be taxed just as high as the gold and silver plate that decorates the abodes of the luxurious; that the plough horse that tills the crop of the man who eats his bread 'in the sweat of his face,' shall be taxed as much as the racer of the man of pleasure; that the pleasure carriage and the road wagon; the billiard table and the threshing machine; the pack of gambler's cards and the family bible; the spirits that make drunk the laborer and the medicine administered to the sick, shall be taxed alike under one equal horizontal and unending rule of ad valorem."

Now, does Gov. Ellis suppose that because he is a knave, the people are stark fools, and cannot perceive the falsehood which he has sought to cover up in the above piece of rigmarole? Is not "the land of the hard working man," taxed exorbitantly already—every acre of it, whether productive or non-productive—old-fields, gullies, swampy, rocky hills;—and slaves between the ages of 12 and 50, pay a tax not according to value, but per head, not more than white persons; while slaves under 12 and over 50 pay no taxes at all—although they constitute at least one-half the value of all the slave property in the State. A negro man or woman between 50 and 60 years of age, are as valuable for productive labor as at any intermediate age, and usually hire for more money. "The gold and silver plate that decorates the abodes of the luxurious," will likewise pay a tax according to its value, and all other extravagancies, which are now exempt from taxation or are taxed so lightly that the rich regard it not. Governor Ellis says that the "plough-horse" will be taxed as much as the "racer." This is a false assertion, the Gov. knew it to be so when he made it. A "plough-horse" may be considered worth from \$75 to \$150, a "racer" usually rates at \$1,000 to \$2,000—if they are taxed according to value—the ad valorem principle—how can the plough-horse be taxed as much as the racer? Nonsense.

Mr. Ellis' "the pleasure carriage" and the "road wagon," will bear about the same comparison, as the "plough-horse" and the "racer" and the "threshing machine" ditto; a "billiard table" will cost \$1,200, a "threshing machine" \$1,000, a "plough-horse" \$100, a "racer" \$1,000, a "billiard table" will be taxed according to its value, and all other extravagancies, which are now exempt from taxation or are taxed so lightly that the rich regard it not. Governor Ellis says that the "plough-horse" will be taxed as much as the "racer." This is a false assertion, the Gov. knew it to be so when he made it. A "plough-horse" may be considered worth from \$75 to \$150, a "racer" usually rates at \$1,000 to \$2,000—if they are taxed according to value—the ad valorem principle—how can the plough-horse be taxed as much as the racer? Nonsense.

**Fraud and Imposition.**  
The deersly high character of the shoes manufactured at Thomasville, for finish and durability, has already led to gross imposition and fraud on the public. A friend informed Mr. Shelly, manufacturer of the ladies fine shoe and gaiter at Thomasville, that he recently witnessed an instance of this kind, while in a store in a few days since. Three customers entered and enquired for Ladies' fine shoes, manufactured at Thomasville. The clerk replied that he had the shoes, and succeeded in palming on his customers inferior shoes of Northern make, under the assurance that they were made by J. Shelly, of Thomasville. The imposition was readily admitted, to the manufacturer's informant, and justified as one of the tricks of trade. No more effectual way could be devised to break down the manufacturing establishment at Thomasville. The public spirited and enterprising men, who have embarked in the shoe business there, depend on the superiority of their shoes, to build up a Southern trade. If the inferior, palmed shoes of Northern make, are successfully palmed off on the South, as those made in Thomasville, it will be impossible to establish a high character for the Thomasville shoe. We regret to learn that such deception is getting to be extensively practiced. Papers friendly to Southern manufactures will confer a favor by copying.

**Another Northern Man, with Southern Principles.**  
Stephen Arnold Douglas, the locofoco politician, say, is a true friend to the South.—So said they when Van Buren was elected President, but when did Van Buren arrange himself soon afterwards? Seward has not done more to foster abolitionism than the Slave of Kinderhook—and neither of the two is less reliable in their friendship for the rights of the South than Douglas.

If the Democracy shall elect Douglas the first time, the Free-soilers will elect him the second: he will be their candidate in 1864. Mark what we say.

**Gov. Ellis' Two Speeches.**  
Gov. Ellis, well pleased with the success which he delivered himself of before the Democratic Convention at Raleigh, we learn from the Standard "has consented to repeat his speech." We do not blame Gov. Ellis for desiring to send forth another speech, in lieu of the one he delivered in the Commons Hall, which is a disgrace to the station he occupies, if not to the man; but unfortunately for him, the speech he would suppress has gone forth to the world, and cannot now be countermanded.

Since the above was written the Standard puts in possession of Gov. Ellis' written speech, which occupies four closely printed columns of that sheet. The speech, which Gov. Ellis made, and yet did not make—and the speech which he has written, to be circulated, as we are informed, extensively throughout the State—has some similarity one with the other—there is a family likeness, in the way of clap-net, and one cannot be mistaken as to their paternity. We can only wonder that the Gov. did not sink exhausted under the effort at the critical moment of patriotism when he delivered himself of the deformed progeny, which is to slay the ad valorem army in the State.

"We are a party based upon principle, and have no power to divide."—Gov. Ellis' Address.

John C. Calhoun said, "the Democratic party is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder;" and that we suppose to be the principle which Gov. Ellis alluded to. They have power "to divide" the spoils, though, when in office.

**Subsisting without Food or Water.**  
Mr. Samuel B. Ellis, of this county, has informed us, that on the 13th day of November last, a hog of his disappeared and was not found until the 1st day of February. The animal was found in an out-house which was filled with straw, and, by a calculation, had been 77 days without food and water. He had lost about fifty pounds, otherwise was in good health.

**Two Hundred and Five Souls Lost.**  
The steamer Fulton at New York from Liverpool, brings intelligence that two hundred and five souls were lost on the steamer Hungarian, numbering every person on board. The Hungarian was bound from Liverpool to New York.

**Capture of a Mexican Steamer.**  
NEW ORLEANS, March 20.  
Mirmaron commenced the siege of Vera Cruz on the 5th inst. On the 6th two steamers appeared before the city showing no colors. The U. S. sloop Saratoga, with a detachment of men from the sloop Savannah and Preble, in the steamers Indianola and Wave, were ordered to proceed to the anchorage off the strange steamers and ascertain their character. On nearing the anchorage of Anton Lizarlo, one of the steamers moved off. A shot was fired to bring her to, and the Indianola sent to overhaul her. The Indianola's hail was answered by a shot from the steamer Mirmaron's guns with a volley of musketry, whereupon the Saratoga fired a broadside into her, and the action became general. Commodore Marin and his men were taken prisoners, and are now aboard the Preble. Mirmaron paid \$56,000 for the two steamers.

**Latest from Mexico.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 21.  
Some further interesting particulars concerning the war movements at Vera Cruz, have been received. It appears that General Miramon had previous to the 13th inst., (on which day the prize steamer General Miramon, in charge of the United States naval officers, sailed for New Orleans) notified the foreign vessels at Vera Cruz that he would commence the bombardment of the city on the night of the 13th inst., and that he would not be responsible for the safety of the shipping anchored under the Castle.

On the night of the 18th, the officers on the deck of the steamer Gen. Miramon heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Vera Cruz, so that the next advances promise to be of a stirring and exciting character. There was captured with the two prize steamers six mortars, six twenty-four pounders and 2,000 stand of small arms. The steamers are worth \$60,000. They both broke down on the third day from Havana and put into Sinal. The materials of war were stored away below, outside of the view of the men, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and forced into service.

**New Orleans, Mar. 21.**  
It appears by the fuller accounts received of the recent affair in the Gulf, that Gen. Marin's steamers returned the Saratoga's fire and tried to escape. The steamer Indianola pursued the Gen. Miramon, when the latter fired on her. The Indianola returned the fire and boarded the Miramon at the point of the bayonet. A portion of the Indianola's deck was carried away by a shot. The Miramon ran aground. The Saratoga brought the Marquis to. The Pleiades is informed by the French prisoners aboard the prizes that the fighting was done principally by the officers, who charged and fired the guns, assisted only by Mexican officers from the shore. The two steamers had two hundred and fifty men aboard. The killed and wounded number forty. The former were thrown overboard. The Indianola and Wave had eighty men each.

The first engineer of the Marquis, an American, was killed. Captain Turner asked General Marin why he fired on American vessels without provocation? The General replied that his men could not be controlled. He knew the nationality of the Saratoga, and understood her signals.—His men fired contrary to his orders. Captain Turner replied—"You are entirely responsible for the outrage." It is stated that this expedition cost \$900,000, mostly furnished at Havana by the government, in accordance with a secret article in the Alamo treaty. The prize steamer Marquis is now anchored opposite this city. Lieut. Chapman has received orders from Washington to remain here and forward his despatches. He has dispatched also for the British minister. Juarez has issued a proclamation declaring Marin's expedition piracy, and authorizing any one to capture them.

**Steamer Captured—Vera Cruz.**  
NEW ORLEANS, Mar. 18, P. M.  
The steamer Vera Cruz, from Montgomery to New Orleans was burnt to-day on Lake Pontchartrain, a mile from New Orleans. The crew were saved but ten passengers were drowned, or are missing. The steamer had 800 bales of cotton on board. The cargo and boat were totally destroyed, but they were partly insured.

Gov. Stewart, of Mo., has vetoed the free negro bill, which provided for their removal from the State.

"Do you understand figures, boy?"  
"O, yes, I'm always cutting a fine line."

Gov. Russell, of Illinois, is dead.

**New Store! New Goods!**  
SALISBURY, N. C.  
HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL,  
TAKE PLEASURE to inform the citizens of Statesville and surrounding neighborhood, that they have opened a NEW STORE on Main Street, next door to the Post-Office, in Salisbury, N. C., where they will constantly have on hand a large and rich assortment of

**Dry Goods,**  
CLOTHING, BOOTS,  
Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Our Stock is very large and has been selected with great care. We call the attention of

**Cash Buyers**  
to the following Goods:  
200 latest Styles Dress Bobs, from \$1 to \$10  
100 pieces "Lawn," "8c to 25c"  
300 "Calico," "6c to 12c"  
50 "Prints," "12c to 25c."

Also, a large assortment of Embroideries, Spring Shaws, Manilla, Dusters, &c.  
**CLOTHING.**  
Coats, from \$10 to \$25; Pants, from 75 cents to \$1.50; Vests, from 75 cents to \$1.00; Hats, 25 cents to \$3.00.

We also offer Children's Shoes, from 25c, to 75c; Boys and Misses' ditto, from 50c to \$1.50; Men's ditto, \$1 to \$2.50; Ladies' do 1.00 to 2.50; Boots, 2.50 to 3.00.

We have a great many other articles on hand too numerous to mention. We intend to carry on our business on the CASH System, and invite every one, who wishes to buy Cheap to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Come and try us!  
HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL,  
Salisbury, Mar. 30, '60 17:3m

**Hoop Skirts!**  
At the New Store, in Salisbury. Just received by Express, 50 Dozen of HOOP SKIRTS, from 37c to \$2.50. We sell Watch-stee SKIRTS, 12 springs, at 91c.

HAMMERSLAG & MENDEL,  
Salisbury, Mar. 30, '60 17:3m

**EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS**  
FOR  
**SPRING & SUMMER,**  
1860.

**O. S. BALDWIN,**  
PROPRIETOR OF THE  
**CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE,**  
Wilmington, N. C.

HAS made up the Largest Stock of Superior Clothing ever exhibited south of Raleigh. He has received direct from North Carolina, North Carolina, or Virginia, can show you a more desirable stock. The COATS, PANTS and VESTS are equal to custom work. The style adopted is the newest PARIS PATTERNS—being entirely unlike "shop stock" (which usually offered ready-made). We sell no garment that we cannot warrant perfect, as to workmanship, cut and style. A gentleman may drop into our house, and in a few minutes be handsomely fitted out to a Sunday suit, or a Business, and as can be made to measure, at a price of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. less than elsewhere.

Those who prefer garments made to measure, are informed that we have the BEST CUTTER in the country, and keep the largest assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings in the State—especially for ordered work.

Gentlemen, it will pay you to patronize BALDWIN, of Wilmington, N. C.  
Mar. 30, '60 17:54

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS**  
CAN FIND  
**THE LARGEST STOCK OF TRUNKS**  
IN NORTH OR SOUTH CAROLINA, AT  
**Baldwin's**  
GREAT METROPOLITAN  
**Trunk Manufactory,**  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

**\$5,000 WORTH OF GUN-LEATHER TRAVELING TRUNKS,** made to special order, and warranted superior to any others in the market—at ten per cent. advance from manufacturer's prices—now landing from various schooners.

**SABOT TRUNKS.**  
A NEW STYLE—the latest French novelty—the most completely arranged ever introduced in any market. A few dozen ordered, and will be received by 25th inst. month. The very latest style of ENGLISH RETICULE, no lady will do without one after she has seen them.

**One Hundred Heads**  
OF PACKING TRUNKS, at manufacturer's prices, \$1.25, and upward.

**Trunks at Wholesale.**  
We can offer extraordinary inducements to Country Merchants. Our large sales and exclusive Agency enables us to offer the greatest bargains to the trade.

Trunks shipped free of charge for drayage, and sent to any part of the city free of charge. A large variety of TRUNKS for BOYS and MISSES. Those who may be going off to school can be supplied at very low prices at—  
34 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.  
Mar. 30, 1860 17:54

**MILITARY GOODS,**  
OF ALL KINDS.  
CAN be purchased at New York Prices.—Exclusive UNIFORMS for Companies, made to order. Buttons, Boots, Sashes, and complete equipments at shortest notice, furnished by—  
O. S. BALDWIN,  
Wilmington, N. C.

**Walking Coats and Umbrellas,**  
AT  
**MOORE'S & RETAIL.**

**MUCH the Largest Stock—superior Goods**  
—at very low prices, at  
BALDWIN'S,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
17:54

**PISTOLS.**  
OF ALL the approved make, TWENTY-FIVE per cent. lower than is generally asked for them. We have quantities, and sell the per cent. advance from manufacturer's prices, at—  
BALDWIN'S,  
Wilmington, N. C.  
17:54

**Any's Cherry Pectoral.**



**Not Improbable**  
A Washington letter writer pointedly says: "Whatever Judge Douglas may profess now, the South knows very well that, if elected President, his effort would be to secure a second term, and that, as the next census will put the ascendancy of the North beyond all doubt, he would turn his devotion in that direction with as much seeming sincerity as he now does towards the dominant section of the Democracy." Nothing else could be expected of a "gambler in politics."

**"The Deaf Mute Casket."**  
We have received a neat little paper, with the above title, printed at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. It is filled with interesting matter. The printing of the first number was executed by the deaf mute pupils, and we presume they will continue, as the printers say, "to get the paper out." The "Casket" will contain from time to time useful and interesting information as to the history and progress of the Institution from which it is issued.

**Saving the South.**  
We thought the South was "saved!" when Buchanan was elected! We are certain the Democrats told us it would be, but it seems it needs "saving" again. At all events, the Democrats have again raised the cry that one of their number must be elected President, and thus save the South, the Constitution and the Union. Thus it will always be, so long as the people are humbugged into the support of that party. Every time a Democrat is elected, the South will need "saving." We are for changing the national diet. The nation will be more healthy by it. We are for putting a different class of men at the head of affairs, believing that if it is done the South and the Constitution and the Union will not need to be "saved" so often.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

**Markets**  
**Statesville Market**—Mar. 30, 1860.

Bacon	0 12 (a) 0 12	Feathers	0 35 (a) 0 40
Beef	0 40 (a) 0 50	Flour	4 50 (a) 5 00
Butter	0 15 (a) 0 18	Flaxseed	1 00
Coffee	0 14 (a) 0 16	Hides, dry	0 15
Candles	0 20	Lard	0 11 (a) 0 12
Adams	0 20	Lard	0 10 (a) 0 11
Corn	0 65 (a) 0 70	Nails	0 06 (a) 0 07
Chickens	10 (a) 0 12	Pens	0 65 (a) 0 75
Dried Apples	0 03	Rags	0 03
Dried Peaches	0 10	Rice	0 06
unpeeled	0 03	Salt	2 75 (a) 3 00
Eggs, doz	0 12	Sugar	0 10 (a) 0 12
		unrefined	0 16 (a) 0 18
		Tallow	0 10 (a) 0 12
		Wheat	0 90 (a) 1 00

**Charlotte Market**—Mar. 26, 1860.

Bacon	0 12 (a) 0 15	Rye	0 00 (a) 0 00
Beef	0 40 (a) 0 50	Pens	0 80 (a) 0 00
Butter	0 15 (a) 0 18	Beans	0 00 (a) 0 00
Coffee	0 14 (a) 0 16	white	0 75
Candles	0 20	Ons	0 60 (a) 0 65
Adams	0 20	Meal	0 08 (a) 0 05
Corn	0 65 (a) 0 70	Hides	0 12 (a) 0 15
Chickens	10 (a) 0 12	Green	0 06 (a) 0 06
Dried Apples	0 03	Iron	0 04 (a) 0 05
Dried Peaches	0 10	Comm.	0 04 (a) 0 05
unpeeled	0 03	Rolls	0 05 (a) 0 05
Eggs, doz	0 12	Lard	0 12 (a) 0 13
		Molasses	0 15 (a) 0 15
		Su. Ho.	0 50 (a) 0 60
		W. I.	0 00 (a) 0 40
		Nails	0 05 (a) 0 06
		Salt, sek.	1 50 (a) 0 00
		Spirits	0 75 (a) 0 00
		Rye wh.	0 55 (a) 0 61
		K. C.	0 55 (a) 0 61
		Ap. Br.	0 60 (a) 0 75
		Peach	0 75 (a) 1 00
		Sugars	0 00 (a) 0 00
		N. Orl.	0 10 (a) 0 12
		Loaf	0 14 (a) 0 15
		Corn	0 80 (a) 0 87

**Salisbury Market**—March 27, 1860.

Apples	0 50 (a) 0 60	Molasses	0 40 (a) 0 45
Bacon	0 14 (a) 0 15	N. Orl.	0 05 (a) 0 70
Beeswax	0 20 (a) 0 25	Musco.	0 45 (a) 0 50
Candles	0 20	Nails	0 05 (a) 0 06
Adams	0 20	Ons	0 40 (a) 0 50
Corn	0 23 (a) 0 30	Oils	0 00 (a) 0 00
Coffee	0 12 (a) 0 14	Tanners	0 50 (a) 0 00
Rio	0 17 (a) 0 18	Rags	0 20 (a) 0 20
Cotton	0 10 (a) 0 11	Sugar	0 10 (a) 0 11
Corn	0 75 (a) 0 80	Brown	0 08 (a) 0 10
Feathers	0 30 (a) 0 35	Crush	0 12 (a) 0 15
Flour	0 11 (a) 0 12	Clar.	0 11 (a) 0 12
Flax	0 50 (a) 0 50	Tallow	0 10 (a) 0 12
Flax	0 50 (a) 0 50	Wheat	1 25 (a) 1 30
Flax	0 50 (a) 0 50	White	1 00 (a) 1 20
Flax	0 50 (a) 0 50	Red	1 00 (a) 1 20
Flax	0 50 (a) 0 50	Wool	0 25 (a) 0 30

**Land and Lime Quarry FOR SALE.**  
I OFFER for sale 350 Acres of Land on Battle Run, known as the Alexander Wood plantation; containing about 50 acres of good bottom land; in all about 125 acres of cleared land; with an inexhaustible Lime Quarry.  
Persons wishing to see the lands and Lime Quarry, can be shown the same by calling on Win. Pool, who lives on the premises.—The Land and Lime Quarry is situated within 4 miles of the Catawba River Station. It is not sold privately but will be offered at public sale on Tuesday, the 17th April next, at the Court House in Newton. Terms made easy. J. NO. DAVIDSON.

**Notice!**  
To Fox-hunters & other Sportsmen.  
HAVING enclosed a body of land for the purpose of raising Sheep, notice is hereby given that I will prosecute as trespassers, all persons hunting on my grounds with dogs, and for the benefit of such dogs, as now with their owner; I shall keep medicated morsels of meat deposited through my grounds. J. NO. DAVIDSON.

**ATTENTION!**  
**INDEPENDENT IDEAL**  
**BLUES.**  
YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Statesville, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 O'clock, in Winter Uniform. By order of  
A. K. SIMONTON, Capt.  
R. F. SIMONTON, O. S.

**WHEAT WANTED.**  
WE wish to purchase 5000 bushels of Good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price in CASH.  
J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON.  
Feb 3 60

## Grand Opening

### OF

## NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

At the NEW CASH STORE of

# WALLACE & ELIAS;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful SILKS, TISSUES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, FRENCH CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, & CALICOES, SHOES AND GAITERS.

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of Mantillas, Shawls and Mantels; Fine Bonnets, and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses.

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of

### SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. HATS, CAPS, and the Best BOOTS & SHOES always kept on hand.

A very large assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Saddlery and Jewelry; and many other articles too numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is

**"Quick Sales and Small Profits."**

Come one, come all to the NEW CASH STORE of

March 9, 1860, if

**WALLACE & ELIAS,**  
next door to the "Frederick Express" Office.

**MILLINER AND MANTUA MAKER.**  
MRS. MARY W. RUTLEDGE.

Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Statesville and the vicinity, that she is now prepared to execute all orders in the above line, in a neat and fashionable style, on the shortest notice. She has had from long experience in the business, to be able to please all who may favor her with their patronage. All orders from a distance punctually attended to.

RESIDENCE, the house formerly occupied by Mr. A. Moore, opposite the College. 16:4

March 23 '60

**Cheap Tin-Ware!**  
JAMES P. FLANNAGAN, at the Sign of the

**BIG COFFEE-POT,**  
Keeps a good assortment of TIN, made of the very best material, and is selling at Wholesale and Retail, Lower than the lowest, and Cheaper than the cheapest.

**ROOFING & GUTTERING**  
and all JOBS in his line will be done in the most approved manner.

JAMES P. FLANNAGAN.  
Statesville, March 23, 1860 16:3m

**Dwelling House for Rent.**—The Dwelling House and Lot, belonging to Mr. R. C. McCalla, at present occupied by Mr. Wallace, will be for rent from the 1st of April next.

For terms apply at the Store of Mr. 23 WALLACE & ELIAS.

**C. M. & G. LINES,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers in

**HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,**  
SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP BROGANS, AND

**OXFORD TIES,**  
AT WHOLESALE.

Thomasville, N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

**Low Price.**

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at a

**A Moderate Price.**

March 16 '60 15:1y

**J. SHELLEY,**  
MANUFACTURER OF

**LADIES' FINE SHOES.**

**BOOTS & GAITERS,**  
THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mrl6:60:15:1y

**M'LEAN HOUSE,**

Statesville, N. C.

**THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE** in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has received a liberal share of patronage for the last two years, and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has procured additional ROOMS for his BOARDERS, and TRAVELERS, and has enlarged his Barn Lot, made good Stables, will keep good Osters and plenty of such as the country affords, to feed on; and no pains spared to furnish a GOOD TABLE, and make all comfortable who may favor him with a call, at reasonable prices.

JOS. A. M'LEAN, Proprietor.  
Statesville, March 13, 1860.—4f

**VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE, FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two-story, new, built in the modern style, with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the *Frederick Express*. W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.—4f

**THE CELEBRATED JACK, "CROCKET,"**  
WILL stand the ensuing season at his Stable, in the

**Town of Statesville, N. C.**

See Bills. T. M. YOUNG.  
March 9, 60 14:4f

**SHERIFF'S DEEDS,**

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other ingredients, as to give it greater power to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must be of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BOILS, ITCHES, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA or TIC DOLoureux, DEBILITY, DYSPESIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE of ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Males can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this poison of life disorder, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the direction is not to be followed by the use of preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any of its kind.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, the use of such preparations has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we wish this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as will restore the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,**  
LOWELL, MASS.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**  
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills,**  
FOR THE CURE OF  
Constipation, Jaundice, Dropsy, Indigestion, Dysentery, Eruptions, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gravel, Neuritis, as a Domestic Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family medicine.

**Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.**

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named, furnish gratis our Circulars, and also give them to those who give us also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

**S. J. Rickert,** Statesville, King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Hainland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLean, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860, 1y

**SIMONTON HOUSE,**  
Statesville, N. C.  
A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

## GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Old and well known Establishment of **BRUCKER & HELLER,** in Charlotte, have opened this day a Branch of their Business in

**STATESVILLE,**  
under the Firm and Style of

**J. RINTELS & CO.**

WE would respectfully inform the Citizens of Statesville, and of the County and the neighboring counties, that we have taken the Store formerly occupied by MESSRS. REESE & STREIBER, on College Avenue, and have opened an entire New Stock of

# GOODS,

Consisting of

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Hardware, EATS, SEEDS AND BOOTS. GROCERIES**

and every thing else usually kept and to be found in such an Establishment.

Our facilities in purchasing Goods will enable us to sell Goods at a considerable less figure, than the Citizens of this vicinity are in the habit of buying. We therefore invite the public to examine our Stock. We are determined to sell our Goods at

**CHARLOTTE CASH PRICES,**  
and accordingly hope to receive a large share of Public Patronage.

J. RINTELS & CO.  
Statesville, Feb 8 1860 11:4f

**SPRING IMPORTATION, 1860.**

**RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.**

**ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.**  
Importers and Jobbers of

**RIBBONS, BONNETS, SATINS, Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c.**

No. 237 and 240 of 239 Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Terms, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash—par funds. Feb 17, 6m

**MADE FOR SERVICE!**  
**LADIES' FINE BOOTS & GAITERS**  
ALSO  
**COMMON SHOES:**  
Manufactured by J. SHELLEY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,  
**MEN'S SHOES,**  
Manufactured by C. M. & G. LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by

JOS. W. STOCKTON,  
Statesville, February 17, 1860 11:4f

**SADDLES!**  
**SADDLES!**  
JUST received the Best and Cheapest SADDLES ever offered in Statesville. Call and examine for yourselves, at WALLACE & ELIAS' New Store, next to the Express Office. 11:4f

**North Carolina Mechanics' SNOW CAMP MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,**  
Alamance County, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

**FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER**

**Wheat Threshing Machines,**  
With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary. These Machines will be manufactured with the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and Composition boxes for the Cylinders which will reduce the friction 15 percent, with very small advance on former Prices.

**SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.**  
We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers*, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to crush 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

**Factory Gear, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill Irons of every description, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Saut Machines and all kinds of Castings and Machine Work**

made to order, at Short notice. A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times. All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

**SOLEMAN DIXON, CALDER DIXON, PERRY DAVIDSON, P. S. BENBOW,**  
Proprietors.

**E. B. DRAKE & SON,**  
Agents, Statesville, N. C.  
March 2, 1860 13:4f

**Wheat & Flour Wanted.**  
We wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bag. Also, 5000 Sacks of Prime Flour for which CASH will be paid. JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.  
January 13 '60 6:4f

## THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

**S. J. RICKERT**  
TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

**HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY,**

**FANCY GOODS, AND JEWELRY,**  
EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

**CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK.**  
As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or discolored in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—

**Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

He is also AGENT for

**Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.**

**LADIES,** if you wish Preserves, Pickles, or Canned; **GENTLEMEN,** if you wish Preserves for the LADIES; **LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS,** if you wish TOYS; **IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.**

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1860. 17:4f

**THE PARTNERSHIP**  
HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN

**Samuel Stevenson, Smith Bowen, and Dan' M. Zimmerman,**  
Having been dissolved by the death of Sam'l Stevenson, the undersigned will continue the

**DRY GOODS**  
**JOBBER BUSINESS**  
Under the Firm of

**SMITH BOWEN & CO.,**  
At the OLD STAND,  
No. 53 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Smith Bowen, Daniel M. Zimmerman, Formerly of Lincoln, N. C. Feb 3 60 9:2m

**NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS!**  
FRENCH & RAEDER, SUCCESSORS TO N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL continue to manufacture and keep on hand all

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS**  
made heretofore. A full assortment of

Cultivators, Corn-Shellers, Horse-Powers, Threshers, Seed-Sowers, Thrashers and Separators, Cider and Sugar Mills. They also manufacture

**Shafting and Machinery**  
for Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.

**Iron and Brass Castings,**  
Forgings and Finished WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice. Salisbury, N. C., Jan 20, 1860 7:3m

**Charlotte and Lincolnton MARBLE YARDS.**  
WM. & R. TIDY, DEALERS IN Foreign and American Marble, AND MANUFACTURERS OF Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

**MONUMENTS,**  
which they execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square. Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention. August 26 '59 38:4f

**POCKET-BOOK & MONEY LOST!**  
ON Monday the 16th inst., somewhere between Statesville and Greensboro, on the Salisbury Plank Road, I lost my pocket-book containing about \$63 in CASH, also a note on Thos. B. Cook payable to C. S. Brown, for \$100 given in 1856, and some small accounts and receipts, of use only to the owner. It is a small book, made to fasten with a string, which is broken off. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder of said book on its return to me with the contents, and many thanks. J. R. DAVIDSON, January, 27 60:4f Statesville, N. C.

**LIME! LIME!**  
I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of Superior Lime for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

**SALT! SALT!**  
LARGE Seamless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10:4f J. W. STOCKTON.

**5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.**  
AT THE ROWAN MILLS, 5,000 Bushels Good Wheat, For which Salisbury Cash Prices will be paid. Call and see me before you sell. O. G. FOARD.  
Nov. 18, 1859. 49:4f

**WALLACE & ELIAS**  
Are receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries, ALSO,  
**500 Sacks of the very best Liverpool Salt in seamless Sacks.** Nov 18 59 4f  
**10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,** for Sale by Oct. 21 '59. T. H. McBRIDE.

**Good Fresh CLOVER SEED and ORCHARD GRASS SEED,** for Sale by J. W. STOCKTON.

I want those indebted to me to please pay a part at least by April Court. J. W. Stockton.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills.**

**Statesville, Jan. 6, 1860.**  
THE Subscriber would inform his Customers and Friends generally, at the beginning of the

**NEW YEAR**  
that he is still on hand at the Old Stand, selling his New Fall and Winter Stock of

**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES**  
as low or lower for Cash or Country Produce as the lowest. Also, a large lot of fine

Liverpool Salt, Cheese and Rice Coffee, &c., &c.

Those who are indebted to me either by note or account will confer a favor by calling soon and settling up to the 1st of January, as I must have Money to carry on Business. WM. A. CASON.  
Jan 6 '60 6:4m

**FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, PEAS, Dried Fruit, Jams, Lard, Hides, Pork and Feathers, Beans, Rice, Lard, &c., and for all other kinds of Country Produce, the very highest market Price will be paid for them at** WALLACE & ELIAS.

**TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.**  
WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety, such as

**GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,**  
Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we pay Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices. WATTS, WHITE & CO.  
Statesville, Dec 23, '59 34:4f

**1860.**  
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

**Great Southern Weekly!**

THE BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga., acknowledged to be "the best Family Paper in the South," and, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE AND ART.

Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga.

**LIVERY STABLE.**

Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

**Hire Horses and Buggies, AT REASONABLE RATES.**

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained of any loss.

Feb. 10:1y J. R. DAVIDSON.

**NOTICE.**  
HAVING bought out the SHOE SHOP of W. L. Jenkins, I will conduct the business in the old Stand, in the "Simonton House," where I am ready to dispatch work in the neatest and most approved style. I respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Statesville and surrounding country.

Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st January and 1st July.

Repairing done on the shortest notice, &c. Cash. J. G. DUNLAP.  
January 13 1860 4:4f

**PRINTING OFFICE**  
**SALE.**

WE offer for sale the Press, Types, Chases, column rules and all other materials that were used in publishing the "South Carolina Bulletin," at a low price. The establishment is sufficiently extensive to print a paper of medium size, and do Job work very well.

Any person desiring to embark in the publishing business in an interior town, would do well to apply. E. B. DRAKE & SON, Statesville, N. C.



# The Iredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

**Signin' Away One's Liberties.**  
"Will you sign the total abstinence pledge?"  
"No," said old Mose Azant, the most inveterate tippler on the hill. "No; it would be signin' away our liberty. Our forefathers fought, bled, and died for liberty, and we won't sign it away."

"No," says the poor drunkard; "it would be signin' away our liberty!" Our liberty! And what liberty has the poor, besotted, forsaken, down-trodden, despicable creature? Why, he has liberty to stagger from one side of the road to the other; he has liberty to fall down and wallow in the mire like a brute; he has liberty to array himself in dirty rags, and to starve his wife and children; he has liberty to get a broken head, a bruised eye, battered limbs, a bloody face, and a very bad name; he has liberty to rush down the hill of life, heedless, mad, infatuated, to land in perdition itself; he has liberty to be kicked out of doors by the man who sold him the stuff that made him so gloriously independent, and pocketed his last dime for the same. Really, it is ludicrous to think of. A drunkard have liberty! He who is the slave of appetite have freedom! He who has struggled often to break the chains of a destructive habit—who has promised himself, promised his wife, promised his God, promised his friends that he would never touch another drop, and then rushed with impetuosity of reckless craving into the vortex of drunkenness—such a one enjoy independence! It is worse than ludicrous, it is a folly of the most stupendous magnitude. Is this the liberty which our revolutionary fathers fought, bled, and died to secure? Heaven deliver us from the galling yoke of such freedom! Give us king, emperor, autocrat, sultan, pope—anything short of the despotism of hell itself, rather than the sway of alcohol. O ye enslaved minions of whisky, turn, and to-day assert your nobler freedom. Declare your independence of that vile monster who flatters, but to betray and blast you forever.

You will not sign away your liberty! And have you not done it? Have you not signed away your liberty to rob, steal, and murder? to commit perjury, and treason, and arson? Look at the constitution and the laws: do you not stand pledged to support them? Do you not stand pledged to pay your taxes, and to perform your military, road, and patrol duties? Did you never pledge yourself in a bond as principal or security, in a promissory note or other civil obligation? Did you never pledge yourself at Hymen's altar, or make a vow, form, in the secret chambers of your soul, a high and noble resolve to be just and good and true to God and man? Well, what were all these but signing away your liberty to do evil, and pledging yourselves to do what is right?

**Bad Whisky Did It.**  
Really straitlaced whisky is becoming an intolerable nuisance. The Salisbury Watchman of this week has the following:  
George H. Cowan, Alexander Hooker and John M. Smith, a number of other persons met at Frank Owen's grog shop, six miles west of this town, on Saturday week in the afternoon, and were there until about dark, when a dispute occurred between Cowan and Smith in which Hooker, it seems took some interest with Cowan. We learn there was a previous misunderstanding between Cowan and Smith and it is rumored that Cowan had several days before made threats. However, having met, as above, both drinking, as it is supposed, words soon brought blows, in which Cowan used a knife, striking Smith in the abdomen, inflicting two wounds which the attending physician says will prove fatal. The latest accounts from the wounded man presented him in a sinking condition. Cowan and Hooker were committed to jail.

P. S. Since the above was written the wounded man, Smith, has died.  
Here now, is more trouble and expense to fall on laboring, peaceable and sober men on account of grog-shops and whisky-drinking, besides the loss of the life of a fellow-man in this violent manner. The County will hardly come out of the prosecution of these offenders at a less cost than five hundred dollars; and we have heard of a similar case costing the County nearly \$1000. If a man were to burn down a county bridge worth that much money, he would be made smart for it. But the people tolerate grog-shops and the burdens resulting from the use of Whisky with the utmost complacency. They even license these shops when they know that at least three fourths of all the indictments and the consequent cost to the County, will certainly result from the use of the whisky sold by them.

**Farming for Young Men.**  
If a young man wants to engage in a business that will insure him, in middle life, the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing more sure than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind, let him be a farmer. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till the land. In short, if he would be independent, let him get a spot of earth. Keep within his means to shun the lawyers; be honest, to have a clear conscience, improve the soil so as to leave the world better than he found it; and then if he cannot live happily and die content, there is no hope for him.

Prejudice lies when it talks, and squints when it looks.

**Bridging the Gulf.**  
Late Galveston papers report that the bridge connecting the island on which that city stands with the main land rapidly approaches completion. It is over two miles in length, being considerably the longest bridge in the United States. The people of Galveston have long looked forward to the completion of this work as one that will very materially enhance the business and growth of their city. The railroad from Galveston to Houston will be laid across the bridge as soon as the latter is completed—which it is expected to be in a week or two—and the two cities will then be not more than two hours' travel apart.—*Col. Enquirer.*

**The Wheat Fields and the West.**  
The wheat never looked better, and we may add there never was before the same quantity of ground occupied in the West with this crop. The agricultural interests have been greatly stimulated, and the labor and capital employed in this department has been largely extended. This is the natural result of high prices of produce, and hard times in the various occupations to which people are wont to rush, when fortunes, fictitious or real, appear to be in the hands of construction by merchants, traders and speculators.

**Bank of North Carolina.**  
The Charlotte Democrat learns that there is a demand for the stock of the new Bank of North Carolina at 106 and 107. The last sales here of which we have heard were at 105. At that time the capital stock was not so nearly all paid in as now.

## Advertisements.

Office Western N. C. Railroad,  
Salisbury, Oct. 6th, 1859.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**  
ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, THE 7TH inst., a Train of cars will leave Salisbury daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:00 a. m., carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba river, where it will be met by comfortable and commodious four-wheel Coaches which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.

Returning the train will leave Catawba river at 2 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches and reach Salisbury at 4:20 in time to connect with the N. C. main train going South.

On the banks of the Catawba the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion is prepared to entertain the traveling public. The Trains will run according to the following

**SCHEDULE:**  
LEAVE Salisbury, 8:00 - Third Creek, 8:45  
Third Creek, 8:50 - Statesville, 9:25  
Statesville, 9:35 - Catawba River, 10:20  
RETURNING,  
LEAVE Catawba River, 8:00 - Third Creek, 8:45  
Statesville, 8:55 - Salisbury, 9:30  
Third Creek, 9:40 - Salisbury, 1:20  
JAMES C. TURNER,  
Engineer and Superintendent,  
Salisbury, June 12, 29th

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE**  
AND  
**British Reviews.**  
L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals viz:

1. The London Quarterly (Conservative).  
2. The Edinburgh Review (Whig).  
3. The North British Review (Liberal).  
4. The Westminster Review (Liberal).  
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—each of them giving a full and complete picture of the state of the country, and of the opinions of the leading men of the day. They are published weekly, and are sent by mail to subscribers at the following rates:

**TERMS.**  
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00  
For any two of the four Reviews, \$5.00  
For any three of the four Reviews, \$7.00  
For all four of the Reviews, \$9.00  
For Blackwood's Magazine, \$5.00  
For Blackwood and one Review, \$6.00  
For Blackwood and two Reviews, \$7.00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews, \$8.00  
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, \$10.00  
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

**CLIPPING.**  
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of any one of the above works will be sent for \$2.25; four copies of any two of the above works for \$3.75; four copies of any three of the above works for \$5.25; and four copies of all four of the above works for \$7.00.

**Postage.**  
In all the principal Cities and Towns where mails will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, postage will be sent in advance. Thus: Four copies of any one of the above works will be sent for \$2.50; four copies of any two of the above works for \$4.00; four copies of any three of the above works for \$5.50; and four copies of all four of the above works for \$7.50.

**THE FARMER'S GUIDE**  
Scientific and Practical Agriculture,  
By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. B. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1860 pages. Col. and uncol. Engravings.

This is, undoubtedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to \$5.00 per volume. The price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, postage will be sent in advance. Thus: Four copies of any one of the above works will be sent for \$2.50; four copies of any two of the above works for \$4.00; four copies of any three of the above works for \$5.50; and four copies of all four of the above works for \$7.50.

**Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!**  
When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, postage will be sent in advance. Thus: Four copies of any one of the above works will be sent for \$2.50; four copies of any two of the above works for \$4.00; four copies of any three of the above works for \$5.50; and four copies of all four of the above works for \$7.50.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

**LEONARD SCOTT & CO.**  
No. 54 Gold Street, N. Y.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**  
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

**CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY**  
Of Charlotte,  
Will receive and forward Applications for Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire, on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

**E. B. DRAKE,**  
Agent.

**BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.**

# LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

## BOONE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.

Charlotte, N. C.  
WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for \$1.25  
The very best Brogans at Single soles 1.00

## A GREAT SAVING

In Children's Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pairs of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots. Boone has cheap Brogans. Boone has good Brogans. Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips. Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips. Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips. Boone has Gents' fine double-soled water-proof Boots, cheap. Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves. Oct. 7, '59. 41-4

## THIRD VOLUME OF THE Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and enjoyed a large and increasing circulation, the Publishers have decided to issue a third volume. In mechanical execution, our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal of equal size. It is now presented to the public for increased patronage over our former year. In mechanical execution, our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal of equal size. It is now presented to the public for increased patronage over our former year.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present day. And he that reads of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens? who have eyes but read not, and whose information, perhaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb animals.

Those who subscribe for and read newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence, would perceptibly increase among the people—a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immunities which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—choice miscellaneous articles designed for the benefit of children, and to give them a fondness for reading, and extracts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

Congress being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "Express" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fall to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging in heated and unfriendly feelings. We will be ever ready to lend a hearing ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

**STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY.**  
J. B. ANDREWS, PRIN.  
THE next Session will commence on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1860.

For Terms, &c., address the Principal, Statesville, N. C. Dec 23, '59 34-4

## HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,  
No. 31, S. Third street,  
Between Market and Chestnut streets,  
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,  
Dry and Green Salted Panna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools.

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms. All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

## THE UNION, ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD, Philadelphia.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING purchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to his convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offers inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

Terms \$1.50 per day. UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r. August 19, 1859. 1y-37

## WANTED.

10,000 BUSHES GOOD WHITE WHOLE, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn. Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO. Nov. 1, '59. 14-4

## Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Longer indulgence will not be given. I will still be found at my old stand ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS. January 13, 1860. 61-4

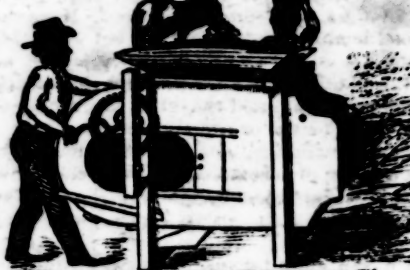
**THE Iredell Express**  
JOB OFFICE  
Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done most cheaply, and JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.  
Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

**WILSON & NEWHARD,**  
HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities with his full stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Fine Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and examine his stock at his store, next door to Bell, Rickert & Co.

**REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS,** and JOBBING of all kinds strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.  
W. R. WILSON, A. R. NEWHARD, Statesville, Oct. 7, 1859. 41-4

**5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!**



**J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,**  
155 North High Street,  
Baltimore, Md.

**DOUBLE SCREENED ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,**  
CELEBRATED  
For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INFORMATION of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best light wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from \$10 to \$15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusually full of COCKLE, and CHEAT, and SMUT, every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat. The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade. We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Baltimore, Md.

**E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,**  
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required. July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

## NEW MARBLE YARD.

**H. G. MALCOLM,**  
PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,  
Salisbury, N. C.

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

**MARBLE YARD,**  
Opposite the Mansion Hotel.

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops, and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either IMPORTED OR ITALIAN

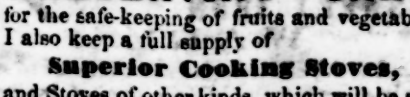
**AMERICAN MARBLE.**  
Having made arrangements by which he can procure the best Italian Marble at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

It would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.  
Nov. 5, 1858. 19-4

**S. T. WRISTON,**  
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND all wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment.

**TIN WARE!**  
Plain and Japanned



which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have also, COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS, ENAMELED SAUCE JARS, WAFFLE IRONS, &c. Etc. Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

**PRESERVING JARS,** for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of Superior Cooking Stoves, and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms. Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

## WANTED.

500 lbs. Seneca Root, Dry. 500 lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry. THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C. sept 30. 43-4

# FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

I RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the Citizens of Iredell and the Public generally, to my large and well-selected STOCK of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Embracing a large, varied and beautiful assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, which for elegance and cheapness is not surpassed by any in the market.

A large Stock of

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
for Gentlemen and Boys—selected with great care from the largest and best Stocks in New York and Philadelphia.

An unusually large stock of Shoes and Boots, Bonnets, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.

some of them entirely new styles, very pretty and remarkable cheap.

**Hardware, Crockery, Drugs, Medicines, Paints, and Dye-Stuffs**

KEROSENE or Coal Oil for Lamps, makes a clear, bright light and is as cheap as kerosene from Adamantine Candles. SUGAR COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES, SYRUP—King of a Mountain IRON, a large lot and well-assorted. Sole Leather, &c.

My Stock this Fall is unusually large and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and Examine.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE** taken in exchange for Goods at market prices. Oct. 21, 59-41-4 T. H. MCORIE.

## SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, NEVER DEFEATED.

It is composed of a purely vegetable essence, and is a powerful medicine, which cures all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hope, and who were considered incurable. It does not injure the system, but builds it up, and gives it a new lease of life.

Let the disease of your liver be what it may, if you use the LIVER INVIGORATOR, it will cure you. It cures all the diseases of the liver, such as Biliousness, Dropsy, Nausea, Constipation, Cholera, Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulency, Headache, &c., &c.

It is a powerful medicine, which cures all the diseases of the liver, such as Biliousness, Dropsy, Nausea, Constipation, Cholera, Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulency, Headache, &c., &c.

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# NEW GROCERY AND Dry Goods Store

**NOTICE**  
To Close Cash Buyers!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED in the building on Main Street, formerly occupied by W. J. Mills & Co., with an

**ENTIRE NEW & EXTENSIVE STOCK**

**GROCERIES**  
HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

To which he invites the attention of the public generally. His Stock consists of every article usually kept in a

**CHEAPEST MARKETS.**  
His business will be conducted strictly on the

**CASH**  
OR READY PAY SYSTEM,

by which no bad debts are made, and he can therefore afford to sell

**LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.**

A call is earnestly solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

**NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.**

All kinds of Country Produce bought, or taken in exchange for Goods, at Cash Prices.

Salisbury, July 8, 1859. 31-4

**THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,**  
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

**COACH TRIMMINGS**